Use of Non-Conventional energy technologies available in advanced countries

31. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained information about the various technologies/methodologies of generating energy through non-conventional methods available in advanced countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the methods adopted in such countries that are not in existence in India; and

(d) the steps taken to introduce new techniques in the area of non-conventional energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Information about non-conventional energy generating technologies/methodologies available elsewhere is being obtained on a regular basis through technology mapping, commercial meets, bilateral discussions and seminars/symposia. Indian achievements with regard to non-conventional energy deployment are comparable to those of advanced countries like Japan, Europe and the USA. Deployment of a specific technology depends upon resource availability, technical feasibility and economic viability of harnessing that resource.

(d) Steps taken to introduce non-conventional energy technologies in the country include central financial assistance to research, development and deployment of such technologies.

Completion of the first phase of the Tehri Dam Project

†32. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) by when the first phase of the Tehri Dam Project is likely to be completed;

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the State Government has sent any proposal for financial assistance for the rehabilitation of displaced families and for the delimitation of the affected areas;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and when it was sent;

(d) whether Government have approved the proposal; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay and by when the same is likely to be approved of?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Three units of 250 MW each of Tehri Hydro Electric Project Stage-I (1000 MW) are likely to be completed in June, 2005 and the fourth unit in July, 2005.

(b) to (e) The resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) works are being looked after by the government of Uttaranchal (GoUA) with the funds being provided by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC). An attractive and a liberal rehabilitation package has been evolved, which has been improved from time to time. The total cost of R&R works as per Revised Cost Estimate is Rs. 983.14 crores (March, 2003 Price Level). In the joint reconciliation exercise completed between THDC and GoUA in April, 2004, the net additional requirement over and above the revised cost estimate provisions worked out was Rs. 57 crores, which was discussed on 07.06.2004 between the Ministry of Power and the GoUA. It was agreed to recommend an additional proposal of Rs. 18.5 crores on account of additional infrastructure like road/bridges and Rs. 3.5 crores on account of additional public facilities over and above the policy provisions of R&R. Since these demands are beyond the policy provisions of R&R, Ministry of Finance have recommended that the Government of Uttaranchal may undertake the balance works from the 12% free power to which the State will be entitled. The other demands namely Rs. 14 crores on account of increase in cost of properties of Project affected Families and Rs. 5 crores deduction of compensation already paid to oustees but not deducted by the GoUA from the enhanced House Construction Allowance were not found tenable under the present policy provisions and needed further reconciliation by GoUA with THDC. Rs. 10 crores on account of increase in cost of land and Rs. 6 crores on account of conversion of partially affected villages to fully affected villages could be met from the cost escalation provision.